The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3016 第八千零十六號 光緒癸未年七月念六日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1883. 二拜禮 號八十二月八英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 27, VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, Chefoo 11th August, General.—PUSTAU & Co.

August 27, VILLARS, French cruiser, from a cruise.

August 27, STRATHMORE, British steamer, 1,382, L. White, Glasgow 17th July, *via* Singapore, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

August 27, PING-ON, British steamer, 577, A. A. McCaslin, Hoihow 26th August, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

August 27, MARIE, German bark, 430, Tomaschefsky, Swatow 10th Aug., Sugar.—CAPTAIN.

August 27, KILLARNEY, British str., 1,060, H. O'Neill, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 9th August, Coal and General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
AUGUST 27TH.

A. T. Stallknecht, German bark, for Iloilo.
Friedrich, German bark, for Honolulu.
Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai.
Nam-wan, [illegible] str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

August 26, SAÔNE, French steamer, for Hoihow.
August 27, WELLE, German steamer, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Strathmore*, str., from Glasgow, &c.—150 Chinese.

Per *Ping-on*, str., from Hoihow.—30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Jason*, str., for Singapore, &c.—Messrs Parsee and Drakard.

Per *Vorwaerts*, str., for Penang.—Mr. C. A. Schultz, lieteni and servant. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Abdoolrahman.

REPORTS.

The British bark *Velocity* reports left Chefoo on the 11th instant, and had variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Ping-on* reports left Pakhoi on the 24th inst., three Chinese men-of-war in port. Arrived in Hoihow on the 25th, left again on the 26th for Hongkong. Fine and calm weather to St. John's Island; from there fresh N.E. wind and squally to the Ladrones; from thence strong and clear Easterly breezes to port.

The British steamer *Killarney* reports left Newcastle (N.S.W.) at 9 a.m., Thursday, 9th inst., and experienced light N. and N.E. winds to lat. 18 S. and long. 153 E. Thence to lat. 9 S. and long. 150 E. fresh S.E. trade with squally and gloomy weather. On the 16th inst. passed New Britain. Up to the Equator long. 132 E., light variable winds and fine weather, then light W. and S.W. winds to the Basilan Straits, which were passed on the 22nd. Friday, 25th, took the Mindoro Straits, the same moderate and variable weather accompanying all the way until Monday 3 a.m. when had strong breeze from East, squally and overcast. 2.30 same day made the Islands.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

August— ARRIVALS.

4, Tanais, French str., from Hongkong.
5, Wakasawa Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
6, Hiogo Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
6, Akitsushima Maru, Jap. str., from N'saki.
8, Tsuruga Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
8, Richmond, U.S. frigate, from a cruise.
9, Taksago Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
9, Bengloe, British str., from London.
9, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
10, Awajishima Maru, Jap. str., from N'saki.
10, M. Winkleman, Amr. bkn., from Tientsin.
10, Minerva, German brig, from Nagasaki.
11, J. E. Graham, British bark, from Cardiff.
11, Essex, U.S. gunboat, from Honolulu.
11, Niigata Maru, Jap. str., from Hakodate.
11, Louise, French bark, from Nagasaki.

August— DEPARTURES.

4, City of Peking, Amr. str., for S. Francisco.
4, Euphrates, British str., for Kobe.
4, Zambesi, British str., for Hongkong.
7, Wakasawa Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
7, Valparaiso, German bark, for Hayre.
7, Richmond, U.S. corr., for a cruise.
8, Gemba Maru, Jap. str., for Otsunai.
8, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
8, Hiogo Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.
9, Toyoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Hakodate.
9, Tsuruga Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
10, Hiadeo, German bark, for Nagasaki.
11, Akitsushima Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

Dido	Manila	July 13
Massalia (s.)	Hankow	July 13
Dora	Hongkong	July 14
Cassandra (s.)	Hongkong	July 14
Glenfruin (s.)	Hankow	July 17
Sarpedon (s.)	Hongkong	July 17
Loudoun Castle (s.)	Hankow	July 17
Ajax (s.)	Hongkong	July 18

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Maria	Cardiff	Mar. 8
Brambletye	Penarth	April 19
Archos	Sunderland	April 25
Charles Bal	London	May 5
Silver Eagle	London	May 8
Gustav & Oscar	Penarth	June 1
Melbrek	Cardiff	June 7
Sachem	Cardiff	June 19
Comet	Penarth	June 23
Elizabeth	Penarth	July 1
H.M.S. Merlin	Plymouth	July 7
Jupiter	Cardiff	July 15
Glenogle (s.)	London	July 14
Cardiganshire (s.)	N'castle via London	July 17
Selembria (s.)	London	July 18

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [992

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent, at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, or Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to 250 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq. (Messrs. Brand, Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq. (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq. (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq. (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
Secretary.—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.

2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.

3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000,) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders, after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall in the opinion of the Directors have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884, there will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Shares List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

.....hereby request that you will allot to.....shares in the above named Company, and.....hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to.....upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so; and .....authorize you to register.....as the holder.....of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address in full .....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature.....

[1048

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$5,000,000.
INSTALMENTS RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES	926,765.62.
	$5,926,765.62.
RESERVED FUND	$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES	698,336.43.
	$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. KEINNES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
R. L. Dalrymple, Esq. — A. Molar, Esq.
A. Gilfillan, Esq. — F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. — W. H. Forbes, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
8] Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER	£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred to Mr. A. W. BAIN our Agencies at Takow and Taiwanfoo, which will henceforth be conducted by him, on his own account.
J. C. ELLES & Co.
Amoy, 1st July, 1883. [1290

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, I have this day established myself at Takow and Taiwanfoo under the style of BAIN & Co.
A. W. BAIN.
Taiwanfoo, Formosa, 1st July, 1883. [1291

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port and in Formosa under the style of J. C. ELLES & Co.
Mr. FRANCIS CASS is authorized to sign the Firm.
JAMES C. ELLES.
Amoy, 1st May, 1883. [961

NOTICE.

AS Mr. MOOLA ABDOOL HOSAIN SHAIK KUMROODIN is proceeding to Bombay, my business in Hongkong and Canton will be carried on in future by Mr. ESSABHOY ABDOOLKADAR.
ABDOOLKADAR ESMAILJEE.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1562

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPH REIS has been Appointed Liquidator of our Firm.
DIECKS & Co.,
In Liquidation.
Swatow, 1st August, 1883. [1472

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED have this day taken Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into Co-partnership with me in my business. The Business will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of COHEN & GUBBAY.
A. S. COHEN.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1446

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our business at this port, and all communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1449

FOR SALE

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE
CARTE D'OR, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts.
Do. Do. 2 doz. Pints.
We state with pleasure that the brand of GEORGE GOULET & Co. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 Cases) being the 6th largest out of 30 Brands on the list; we wish this house a continuation of this well deserved prosperity.—(Extract from *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, January 10th, 1882.)
JUNG & Co.'s Choice Qualities
HOCK and MOSELLE,
from $5 to $15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.
JOHN HOPKINS & Co.—LONDON
"GLENGARRY" OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, $8 per Case.
JOURNU FRERES Celebrated CLARETS,
CHATEAU BELAIS, CHATEAU SOLLEREAD.
FUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [1270

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY OF
GOLDEN GATE AND WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
of Hee Cheong Ching Hong,
42, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [1347

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [1253

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 30th August, 1883, at 2.30 o'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising:—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate, at Victoria aforesaid being Portion of INLAND LOT No. 96, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Section C of the said Lot No. 96, and measuring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on the East side thereof, on a lane or roadway and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on Section B of the said Lot No. 96, and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 96, with the Messuages thereon as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 975 years at the Annual Rental of $20.

The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors, Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [1543

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SWATOW.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at SWATOW, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of September Next, at 4 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, the following:—
VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
on the Kakohio Side of Swatow.

Lot No. 1.—Comprising all that PROPERTY known as "BELLA VISTA" and consisting of a large and Commodious BUNGALOW built of Concrete girdel with Iron, with Tile Roof, 80 feet by 50 feet, all Wood Work about the Doors, Windows, Hall, and Dining Room floor of Teakwood. The Rooms being large and well ventilated, consisting of Hall Drawing Room, Dining Room, Pantry and Store Rooms and Four Bedrooms. The Cookhouse, Servants and Gig Boys Quarters being separated from the building. The Bungalow is situated in extensive Grounds consisting of Flower, Fruits, and Vegetable Gardens and full sized Lawn Tennis Ground, on the same Property is a large and commodious Godown 79 feet by 39 by 16 built of concrete with Tiled Roof. The Godown is well drained. The above Property has a measurement on the Eastern side, running North and South of 265 feet, and on the Western side 263 feet, and has a frontage on the river of 270 feet and on the South boundary 304 feet.

Lot 2 adjoins Lot 1 and consists of a Valuable Piece of PROPERTY lately reclaimed from the foreshore and has a frontage of 220 feet along the River with a total area of 32,693 feet reclaimed, on which are erected three extensive Coal Sheds capable of storing about 4,000 tons of Coal; and a piece of mud flat on the Western side with an area of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet which can be reclaimed from the sea at will. The Owner of the above has the right to reclaim to the deep water of the River.

For Inspection of Plans and further Particulars, apply to
MORRIS & RAY.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1883. [1536

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE, "Dry Souvrain," Pints and Quarts.
JULES VERDIER'S CHAMPAGNE, "Reserve Cuvée" Pints and Quarts
ADOLPHE COLLIN'S CHAMPAGNE, "Cabinet" Pints and Quarts.
MURRAY'S FINE SCOTCH WHISKEY (5 years Old.)
MURRAY'S FINEST " " (7 years Old.)
SHERRY, CHOICE OLD VINO DE PASTO, (Green Seal.)
SHERRY, PALE DRY MANZANILLA, (Red Seal.)
VERY CHOICE MADEIRA, "Cama de Lobos."
SELECTED OLD MADEIRA (Red Seal.)
CHOICE RICH OLD PORT, (Green Seal.)
CHOICE OLD RESERVE PORT, (Red Seal.)
The well-known CLARETS, VERGNIAUD, "Brane Monton."
"La Rose."
"St. Julien."
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [1471

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE,
Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
1 Dozen Quart's .....$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints .....$23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [1596

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 3 30-POUNDERS DAHLGREN'S STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ¼ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE BOAT WHALER, by White of Cowes, as good as new.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1920] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR in lots to suit from one ton upwards.
CHOY CHEW,
230, Praya West.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [668

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Otown
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1867. [21

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [929

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1459

TO BE LET.

NO. 2, ROSE VILLAS (Furnished.)
No. 1, ELGIN TERRACE, Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets.
Nos. 4 and 5, SEAVIEW, Elgin Street.
OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GODOWNS.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1883. [1404

TO LET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 8, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Nos. 8 and 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [20

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWBINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1883. [496

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [30

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
ONE ROOM with Bathroom attached.
Apply to
HESSE & Co.,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [1456

INTIMATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

COMMENCING with the Mail leaving Hongkong on the 21st June next, and until further notice the Company's Steamers will proceed to LONDON, via COLOMBO, calling at MARSEILLES en route.

The time occupied on the passage to LONDON consequent on this change of route will be increased by a few hours only as the vessels will not call either at MALTA, GIBRALTAR or PLYMOUTH.

PASSAGE.

The rates to MARSEILLES will be the same as to the Italian Ports and RETURN-TICKETS will be granted returning via Venice or Brindisi.

For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1883. [538

W. BREWER has just received
WALNUT WOOD DESKS and WORK BOXES.
LADIES' WORK CASES and JEWEL CASES, in Plush with Nickel Mounts.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, MONEY CASES, POCKET BOOKS, &c.
PRETTY LADIES' WORK BAGS, PURSES, and HUSSERS.
ELEGANT PHOTO ALBUMS, for large Promenade Photos.
CHEAP WALL BRACKETS, in Black and Gold.
LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS, Cheap TRAVELLING WRITING CASES, INK BOTTLES and PENS.
NEW TENNIS BATS.
LA MASCOTTE OPERA.
NEW STATIONERY and CORRESPONDENCE CARDS.
GAMES of every description.
27] W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s *** ** * COGNAC.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and thoroughly good
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto, Vino Puro.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Monton, Larose, St. Estephe, &c.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale
The "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.
The "Carlton" Whiskey—two qualities, 11 and 5 years old, guaranteed.
All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co. at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [2061

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to
HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March 1882. [664

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1155

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.
L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.
N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.
The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"STRATHMORE,"
White, Commander, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods with exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into godown B of the Undersigned, Marine Lot No. 12, whence from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before FOUR P.M., TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining after the 3rd proximo, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1883. [1600

STEAMSHIP "DJEMNAH."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "EUPHRATE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TWO P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me before the 3rd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1883.

INTIMATIONS.

KELLY AND WALSH'S
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.
Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, by Sir John Pope Hennessy.
Life of Alexander II. Emperor of Russia.
Pen and Pencil Sketchings, Reminiscences during 18 Years' Residence in Bengal, by W. H. Florra Hutchisson.
Walks in the Regions of Science and Faith, by Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin.)
Life of Handel, by W. S. Rockstro.
Scottish Characteristics, by Paxton Hood.
Gardiner's History of England, Vol. I.
George Sand, a Monograph, by Bertha Thomas.
North America, by Harden & Selwyn (Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel.)
A History of London, by W. J. Loftie, 2 Vols.
Drury's Recreative French Grammar.
International Code of Signals—(1883 Edition.)
White's Naval Architecture.
Capt. Hayes's Guide to Horse Training and Management.
Capt. Hayes's Riding on the Flat and Across Country.
Needlework and Cutting Out, by Kate Stanley.
Froudes' Life of Carlyle.
Harley's Diseases of the Liver.
Holtham's Eight Years in Japan.
Laumen's Leading Man of Japan.
Fielding, by Austin Dobson—(English Men of Letters.)
Scraps from My Sabretache, by G. C. Stent.
Idiomatic Dialogues in the Peking Colloquial, by E. H. Balfour.
26] KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS for the LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL and/or SHOPS will CLOSE on 31st instant, at Noon.
By Order,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883 [1574

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1883, on or before 15th September next, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1573

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that on presentation of their Share Certificates at the Head Office of this Company New Scrip will be issued in exchange, in accordance with the recent Resolution sub-dividing each old share into four new ones.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1883. [886

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1549

CHOICE PORCELAIN AND BRONZE CURIOSITIES.
ANCIENT AND MODERN PIANOS, FURNITURE, PICTURES.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY,
Opposite City Hall. [550

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [24

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
The new PROMENADE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of MAJOR-GENERAL J. N. SARGENT, C.B., Commanding H.M. Forces in China and Straits, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. PARNELL, C.B., and THE OFFICERS of "THE BUFFS," EAST KENT REGIMENT.

MESSRS. KELLAR AND CUNARD,
THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS,
will give
A Grand Farewell Representation of their UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS
on which occas

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have received the following new Goods.

WASHING SCARFS and TIES.
SILK HOSIERY, Newest Patterns.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, for Summer.
LAWN TENNIS SHIRTS and HATS.
FANIEN'S FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS, New Shapes.
THE "CLIMAX" UMBRELLA, (guaranteed to wear well.)
THE "ACME" RAIN COAT, (Ventilated and thoroughly Waterproof.)
TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
PERFUMERY, from the best London Makers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [332

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

☞Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 28TH, 1883.

CONFIDENCE is at the foundation of all sound commercial or industrial enterprise. In China commercial morality reaches a very fair standard. As between trader and trader contracts are usually executed and engagements duly met. When, however, the common rut is departed from and large enterprises necessitating agreements with the authorities are entered upon a very different state of things prevails. However sound may be the commercial morality of the nation, its official morality is of the grossest possible description. Bribery and corruption prevail on every hand, justice is bought and sold, and an office, except in rare instances which stand out in bold relief by reason of their contrast, is valued simply as a means of amassing riches. In China an honest official is a *rara avis*, and is so regarded by the people, who loudly sing his praises. In officials as a body no confidence is felt, and as large undertakings which require the application of the joint stock principle necessarily come more or less directly under official control, they are not looked upon with favour by the people. Thus the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing with reference to certain coal mines promoted by the Seventh Prince, says, "The Chinese will not take shares in any enterprise here which has not the guarantee of foreigners," and that "no Chinaman in his senses would invest in an undertaking in which the only persons interested were Chinese mandarins." That these statements are accurate no one who knows anything of officialdom in China will for a moment doubt, but what a commentary they are on the purity of the Administration.

WE have frequently dilated on the advisability of constructing railways to connect the inland provinces of Honan, Shansi, and Shensi with the coast, not only in order to promote the interests of trade but also to avert the recurrence of famines. The writer of the account of a journey through Shansi to Yunnan urges upon the Chinese Government the construction of a railway from Peking to Pao-ting Fu, thence to Tai-yuan Fu, and on from there to Sin-gan Fu *viâ* Ping-yang Fu and Tung-kuan. He says the line could be easily and economically built, and maintained. A glance at the map will show what an important district it would open up. The writer above mentioned adds that there are no serious mountainous obstacles to be overcome. "The Ta-hong range between the provinces of Chihli and Shansi can easily be surmounted, and the Kiai-shiu pass can be readily made available for railway traffic. The Yellow River can be spanned over with a substantial iron bridge for about Tls. 25,000, and any other bridges or culverts necessary along the route can be made of native bricks or stones, or even native iron. The soil is generally good brown soil, which is easily worked and most suitable as a foundation for a railway; it might be used for building bridges, even when converted into a sort of concrete. Near the Yellow River only, and a short distance in Chihli, is there any sandy soil that would require changing. Since the reduction of the population by the late famine, land is exceedingly cheap in the southern parts of the Shansi province; but it will increase in value with the increase of the population." The line would pass through a number of important towns and cities, and there are valuable iron and coal mines along the route, the produce of which could be conveyed to the coast for shipment. The line thus sketched out could be extended without difficulty to Szechuen, and prove a most valuable means of communication with the great interior. Here is a scheme in which foreigners are not interested, but which is of the utmost value to China, as it would assist to expand her trade, increase her wealth, and give occupation and bring luxuries to thousands of her population at present barely earning the first necessaries of existence. We have, however, left mention of the greatest inducement of all to the mandarins till the last, namely, it would enable the Chinese Government to mass an army for the protection of Peking or Tientsin with great rapidity. This should be the clinching argument with the Peking Authorities.

THE several little wars and expeditions France is carrying on at present seem likely to cause her some embarrassment. The Tonquin affair would have proved little more than a walk over had France been able to act promptly, but it is notorious that the authorities had difficulty in getting together the necessary forces for the operation. It is true the Government did not take the country into their confidence, and that they misrepresented the difficulties and expense of the undertaking. Had they proposed in the first instance to send out a large force, possibly objections might have been raised in France. Perhaps the Ministers were themselves deceived, but the effect of their action has been to lead the country on step by step into a position which it now seems will necessitate the presence in Tonquin and Annam of a substantial army and the expenditure of a large sum of money. To withdraw now would be ignominious to foreign prestige in the Far East, and that France will persevere in the subjugation and pacification of Tonquin must be the earnest wish of all who understand the position of affairs in this part of the world. The French people, however, while they were willing to purchase glory and acquire territory when it was represented to them that it could be done at a trifling expenditure, may not be willing to continue a costly and troublesome war. The troops (marine infantry) now on the spot number over 5,000. A serious repulse is said to have been met with, and a reinforcement of 10,000 men is asked for. At the same time the French have a somewhat similar affair on their hands in Madagascar. There, too, the forces are said to number 5,000, but reinforcements were expected from France as well as, it is said, from the Tonquin expeditionary force. No reinforcements can of course now be drawn from the latter for service elsewhere; it would, indeed, be a more prudent move to withdraw the forces from Madagascar for service in Tonquin. The army of France is large, but it is not readily available for foreign service. For operations such as those in Tonquin and Madagascar that branch of the forces known as the marine infantry has to be relied on solely, and as their number is limited, a difficulty necessarily arises when there are several little wars going on at the same time. At the present moment France evidently has too many irons in the fire.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Glenogle*, from London, left Singapore for this port on Sunday.

The German barque *Maria*, Captain Tomashefsky, with a cargo of sugar, put into this port yesterday in distress, having left Swatow on the 10th instant.

Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore, have received a telegram that the steamer *Cambodia*, reported the other day to have been on fire, left Aden on the 17th August.

Captain Peterson, of the British steamer *Rosa*, reports having passed at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant, the Dutch steamer *Baron Mackay* ashore on Big Tree Island, Mataram Group, Caramata Straits.—*Straits Times.*

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—Two Chinese officers, at present on a visit to England, have been granted authority from the War Office to spend three days in an inspection of the Government Works at Woolwich.

We note the arrival among us of the esteemed Bishop Osouf, Vicar Apostolic of North Japan. His Lordship is residing at the Sanitarium at Pokfulum; we are sorry to see that His Lordship is not well in health.—*Catholic Register.*

Yesterday morning U King Wan, shroff in the employ of Mr. Creasy Evens, was brought before the Police Court on a charge of embezzling $68 delivered to him on account of his employer. No evidence was taken, and the case stands remanded till to-morrow.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 26th August:—

	European.	Chinese.
Monday	16	373
Tuesday	17	393
Wednesday	37	203
Thursday	23	345
Friday	32	303
Saturday	24	482
Sunday	none	none
	149	2,167

The wreck of the steamer *Carisbrooke*, which was recently raised from the bottom of the harbour, was offered for sale by public auction at noon yesterday by Mr. J. M. Armstrong in his saleroom in Queen's-road. There was a fair attendance composed mostly of Chinese. The first bid was for $5,000 and then a few bids brought the price up to $20,000. After this bids advanced $500 at a time very steadily until they reached $31,000, at which price the vessel was knocked down to Mr. A. G. Morris.

The 50,000 taels which are said to have been promised by the Chinese Government to settle the matter of Yunnan, are not, says the *Catholic Register*, to be supposed as having been given only as a compensation for the massacre of Father Terrace. Several Christians have been murdered together with the French missionary, and some of the Catholic establishments have been destroyed or damaged. The promised sum will go for all these. The *Register* hopes that the French Minister will avail himself of the occasion to obtain besides the compensation for the damage done, the fulfilment of the Treaty, which is daily violated by the Chinese Government, or some other advantages with regard to a free communication with Yunnan; adding that it is very easy to the Chinese to pay large sums out of the money paid by the Europeans to the Chinese Custom Houses.

On Saturday a constable, P. C. John Dick, was assaulted and robbed on the Aberdeen-road. Dick was on the watch for some stealers of copper he had been led to expect, when he saw four jinrickshas pass him with passengers. Presently they returned without passengers followed by an increased number of coolies which caused suspicions to arise in Dick's mind, and he stopped the men to search them. He had got nearly through the lot without finding anything suspicious, when one man raised some objections to being searched, and while he did so, the constable received a blow on the head, probably with a bamboo, which stunned him. Dick believed he was insensible about ten or twelve minutes, and when he came to he found he was alone, and that he had been robbed of his watch, chain, and locket, and that his pocket, containing some small silver, had been cut out. He fired two shots of his revolver, and went to the station. Some time afterwards he found the watch, chain, and locket in the road some distance from where he had been struck, but not the pocket, and he believed that his firing the revolver was the cause of the men dropping the articles he found. A man named Lau Asang was arrested among some other men, and recognised by the complainant, who charged him with this offence at the Police Court yesterday. The case was remanded.

The French cruiser *Villars*, Captain Dewatre, arrived here yesterday from a cruise.

The Amateur Concert at the City Hall last night was a great success. There was a good house, and the audience proved very appreciative, *encores* being the order of the evening. Owing to pressure of news on our columns we defer giving an extended notice until to-morrow.

The report of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Limited, (Singapore), for the half year ending 30th June last, states that the net profit for that period is $76,452.50, making with $5,049.92, brought forward after payment of last dividend, a total of $81,501.32. From this sum the Directors recommend an *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year, leaving $31,501.42 to be carried forward.

A telegram in the Australian papers dated London, July 29th, reads:—"The Chinese Government has explained that the massing of Chinese troops on the frontier is only intended to repel the advances of the Annamite rebels." A later telegram dated August 5th, says—"France demands of China the withdrawal of her troops from the frontier, and intends to make a naval demonstration before Canton."

A telegram in the Australian papers dated Adelaide, August 7th, says:—At auction to-day, 3,000 packages of new teas, ex *Catterthun*, from Foochow, were submitted. The bidding was slow. 350 chests of Kaisow Congou were sold at 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; 100 half-chests of extra finest Panjong realised 1s. 3d.; 400 boxes changed hands at 1s. 1d. The balance of the shipment, except 100 boxes of scented, which realised 1s. 4d., was withdrawn.

After a long period of inaction the burglarious gentry have again awakened into life. On Sunday night a party effected an entrance into Mr. J. H. Cox's mat bungalow at Tsim-tsa-tsui by cutting through the side of the building, decamping with a quantity of the goods and chattels found there. For the time being they have escaped, but it is to be hoped that Inspector Cameron, to whose care the case has been entrusted, will succeed in bringing them to justice.

We learn that Admiral Meyer has received information to the effect that Hué has been stormed by the French forces. It seems that an ultimatum was sent to the Hué Authorities, to which they returned no answer, and after notice fire was opened upon the two forts guarding the entrance to the river. This was maintained for two days, at the expiration of which a party was landed from the ships, 800 strong, and stormed the forts, which they captured, the Annamites flying in confusion. The Annamite Government then proposed a suspension of hostilities in order to allow of negotiations being opened. This was agreed to, and there matters now stand. The Annamites lost several hundred men in the bombardment. The victory gained at Hué is of great importance and may be the means of hastening a settlement of matters in Annam.

The *Messagero* describes the daily life of Tu Duc, the Emperor of Annam, since deceased. The two chief institutions of his palace, says the *Messagero*, are its harem and its kitchen. He is an old man, and only allows his sacred face to be seen by mandarins of high rank. His principal meal in the day, *table d'hote*, consists of no fewer than twenty courses, amongst which his favourite delicacy of roast monkey is never wanting. He frequently receives a fatted ape from his subjects as a present, and nothing is more acceptable. Amongst other strange food served up at his table are the humps of camels, the fins of sharks, varieties of snails, and a species of red worms. The latter are eaten alive. His manner of daily life is said to be more luxurious than that of his overlord, the Emperor of China.

The following remarks on Chinese poisons are taken from *Nature*:—"The commonest poisons are said to be opium, arsenic, and certain noxious essences derived from herbs. But besides these, other things are taken by suicides and given by murderers to cause death. In some of the southern provinces there exists a particular kind of silkworm, known as the golden silkworm, which is reared by miscreants to serve either purpose as occasion may require. Quicksilver, which is also used with fatal effect, is either swallowed, or, like the 'juice of cursed hebenon' which sent Hamlet's father to his account, is poured into the ear. The torture necessarily consequent on this last method of using it must be so excessive that it may safely be assumed that it finds favour only with murderers. Swallowing gold, on the other hand, seems to be the favourite way of seeking death with wealthy suicides. It has been held by some writers that the expression 'swallowing gold' is but a metaphorical phrase meaning 'swallowing poison,' just as when a notable culprit is ordered to strangle himself he is said to have had a 'silken cord' sent to him. But the 'Coroner's Manual' puts it beyond question that gold is actually swallowed, and it prescribes the remedies which should be adopted to effect a cure. Gold not being a poison, death is the result either of suffocation or laceration of the intestines. When suffocation is imminent, draughts of strained rice water, we are told, should be given to wash the gold downward, and when this object has been attained, the flesh of partridges, among other things, should be eaten by the patient to 'soften the gold' and thus prevent its doing injury. Silver is also taken in the same way. But though wealthy Chinamen thus find a pleasure in seeking extinction by means of the precious metals, they have never gone the length of pounding diamonds to get rid of either themselves or their enemies, after the manner of Indian potentates."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 25th August.

DEATH OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

The Comte de Chambord is dead.

REINSTATEMENT OF THE CONSULS AT TAMATAVE.

The French Admiral of the fleet has reinstated the consuls at Tamatave.

LONDON, 26th August.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been prorogued.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech stated that the reorganization of Egypt was advancing and that the aim of the temporary occupation was being accomplished.

A favourable issue to the negotiations with France relating to the Tamatave affair is expected.

The affairs of Zululand and the Transvaal are unsatisfactory. Ireland has improved in condition. The revenue estimates have been realized; agricultural prospects have improved; and trade is in a very sound condition.

CELESTIAL JOTTINGS.

In view of the importance attached to cleanliness and a speedy removal of garbage which, by putrifying, would become offensive, it may be as well to remind householders that rats, when garbage is placed even for ever so short a time and in broad daylight within their reach, will drag it away into their holes. Some years ago I found beneath the floor of my own house a piece of putrid beef, some scraps of pig meat, fish bones, potato peelings, cabbage stalks, and some pieces of mouldy bread. All this mess lay beneath the floor of a living room, and the fact of its giving off a most abominable odour led to the removal of a plank from the floor and discovery of the mischievous rodents' hoarded treasures as above enumerated. Since this discovery I have been most careful to provide a receptacle for rubbish which is placed quite beyond the reach of our four-footed friends.

Rats seem to be more fond of phosphor paste than of other kinds of poison. I have several times bought a small pot of this at the Hongkong Dispensary and never failed to find a few dead rats after a day or two. They swell up a little and seem to like to crawl about on a cold damp brick floor; they rarely die under the floors or in any dry place.

I observe with pleasure that persons are being prosecuted for fishing with dynamite. None but a person of the most mean and sordid disposition would try to enrich himself by inducing poor Chinese fishermen to buy the explosive from him for such a purpose. I know, however, of one small store keeper who has acted thus and feel very much inclined to gibbet him in these columns for his avarice and greed of gain. He persuaded a young Chinese boy to purchase this powerful engine of destruction, together with detonators, fuses, and what he called a "primer," that is, a diminutive cartridge into which to place the detonator and fuse. The use of this small cartridge is to diminish the danger attending a premature explosion of the detonator, from which, when a full sized cartridge has been used, the most serious results have ensued. The cause of these premature explosions is invariably the use of too much power when forcing the fuse into the detonator. The fuse must necessarily fit somewhat tightly into the large percussion cap called a detonator, or it (the fuse) would come out and the dynamite fail to explode. These detonators contain a mixture of chlorate of potassa and tersulphide of antimony, together with fulminating mercury and powdered glass. The mixture is preserved from damp by some moisture-resisting varnish. In the case of the Chinese boy I have mentioned luckily no serious catastrophe resulted, but this was simply averted by his having placed the fuse too far into this packet of dynamite, which, on being thrown overboard, floated up under the boat's stern, and having been fired by the fuse before the latter had burnt down to the detonator, a considerable portion of the dynamite burned away harmlessly. Enough, however, was left, when the explosion finally took place, to damage the rudder and stern of the boat very considerably, besides thoroughly drenching the occupants with salt water, which under the circumstances was a circumstance by no means to be regretted.

"The police is administered with great rigour and thieves who are arrested are immediately tried and either shot or hanged. The population *begins to feel confidence.*" The above somewhat suggestive paragraph is copied from the Saigon *Indépendant* of the 9th inst. Evidently a palatial gaol in which to pet and pamper the scum of the population is not in any way contemplated by our Gallic brethren, whose rough and ready method of administering justice seems scarcely to require the erection of a gaol at all. I do not go so far as to recommend the hanging or shooting off of our surplus stock of criminals, but still I really do think we might effect a great saving in the keep of our long sentence prisoners by letting them out on contract to, say the Na mhoi Magistrate at Canton. I dare to say that he would be glad to receive them for half the amount per annum they cost us at present and soon than he might make a handsome profit by the transaction.

I have just been reading the account of an incursion of travelling beggars into Bubbling Well Cottage at Shanghai, and the means taken by the proprietor to get rid of his unwelcome guests. The incident brings to my recollection an affair in its leading incidents somewhat similar which took place at Canton on the Honam side about eight or nine years ago, at the residence of a well known gentleman whose name for obvious reasons I am obliged to withhold. The back entrance to this gentleman's mansion was through an alleyway some one hundred yards long by two broad, flanked on either side by the hongs of wealthy Chinese merchants, and when the, by moneyed Chinese well remembered, incursion of travelling beggars took place at Canton some years ago, a horde of these gentry, a hundred or more in number, honored the foreign gentleman above mentioned with a visit. In their simple innocence these unfortunates mistook the hong in question for the residence of a Chinese merchant, and doubtless considered it a strong point of vantage from which to harass and levy black-mail on the merchants whose hongs opened into the alleyway before mentioned. The dirty crowd of raggamuffins took things very coolly; in fact their extremely high-handed method of procedure completely cowed the Chinese merchants and the foreigner's compradors, whose quarters on the basement floor and also the foreigner's office they proceeded to take possession of by depositing their bundles of rags, pots and pans, and other impedimenta, and prepared to stop for the night or until such time as their exhortionate demands might be complied with. They wanted no less than fifty taels and would not abate one cash of their demand. A change, however, was soon to come over the spirit of their dreams; the foreigner above named, at that time a young man and up to all sorts of mischief, had allowed the rascals to deposit their bundles of rags in his house, but made a resolve that the taking them away should be quite a different affair, so just as the beggar chief and his lieutenants were in the midst of an excited altercation with the compradore and a deputation of merchants from the adjacent alleyway as to the terms on which the fortress was to be evacuated by the conquering invaders, a prolonged howl was heard from above, then a yell which would have melted the heart of a laughing hyena, and the foreigner, with an enormous theatrical property beard, an old rusty musket in one hand and brandishing a sword in the other, appeared on the scene. Needless to say the house and also the alleyway were very speedily cleared; the poor wretches did not even stop to remove their bundles and when some half hour afterwards a humble deputation waited on our friend for permission to remove their effects, on permission being graciously accorded they expressed themselves very thankful, and the comprador, now that he found the tables so completely turned, told them to return thanks to the gods (*tsan shan*) that some of them had not been chopped up into little pieces by the vicious "red bristled devil" (our foreign friend).

What do I think of the new arrangement for removal of house rubbish and refuse? Why, I do not approve of it at all. I think that a large number of ornamentally designed public dust tins, the contents of which might be removed every morning or every night, would be a great deal better than these squeaking noisy carts and yelling coolies which now make early morning hideous with their uproar.

SUPREME COURT.

August 27th.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

LI SING AND ANOTHER v. LUM KING WAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Baily, instructed by Mr. Ewens, appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants did not put in an appearance.

In this case the plaintiffs having secured an order of the court for the payment by the defendants to the plaintiffs of a sum of $1,782.97 and costs, Mr. Baily applied that execution might be issued against certain property deposited in the court by the garnishee, Messrs. Deetjen & Co., subject to a lien on them by the garnishee.

The Court made the order accordingly.

A lady has written a story called "My Husband's Secret." It is supposed she discovered it by sneaking down-stairs and peeping through the key-hole, when he brought from its hiding-place a bottle labelled "cough mixture."

POLICE COURT.

27th August.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

LARCENY.

Tse Apak, coolie, was convicted of stealing a pair of women's trousers from a house in Sai Ying Pun Lane, and he was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

Chan Yau Chi, coolie, was sent to gaol for a similar period for attempting to enter the premises of a rattan dealer named Chung Tai Hung, for a felonious purpose and stealing a lock.

ASSAULT.

Ali Hussein, watchman at the Hung Ham Dock, was summoned by a coolie named Tse Ping Shan on a charge of assaulting him on the 24th inst.

The complainant alleged that he was at his work when the defendant came to him and said something he did not understand, and then struck him several times. Fined $1.

THEFT OF TOOLS.

Him Apo, coolie, and Chi Asau, copperamith, were charged with stealing a box of carpenter's tools, valued at $10, on the 22nd instant.

Leung Ahing, carpenter, Hollywood-road, was the owner of the tools, which were stolen from the shop in his absence. He found the first defendant had been offering some of the tools to a friend of his, and he discovered the remainder in another house where the first defendant had also taken them. The first defendant implicated the second in the theft.

Sentenced to three months' hard labour.

JUVENILE THIEF.

Lau Atsoi, hawker, and Chung Kwai Chun, coolie, were charged with attempting to steal a silver bangle belonging to a woman named Chan Ng, on the 26th inst.

The woman was carrying a child on her back, and caught the first prisoner in the act of trying to take a bangle off the infant's foot. She seized him, and the second defendant ran away, but was caught.

The second defendant was discharged, and the first, who had been convicted of larceny before, being under sixteen years old, was sentenced to twelve strokes of the rattan, and six weeks' hard labour, first and last fortnights in solitary confinement.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Chung Afuk, coolie, was convicted of stealing a sheet of iron, and being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Un Akn, marine hawker, was charged with unlawful possession of a clock on the 26th inst.

The prisoner was found to be carrying a clock, worth about $4, in a bag in Nullah Lane, for which he was unable to account satisfactorily, and the time piece was found to be one stolen from a Chinese doctor in Hollywood-road.

He had been twice before convicted, and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

THEFT OF COPPER.

Ng Asze, coolie, was sent to gaol for a week for stealing 28 cents worth of copper from the Hung Ham Dock on Sunday.

TSE FA TICKETS.

Ng Asam, stone cutter, was sentenced to a month's hard labour as a rogue and vagabond for selling Tse Fa lottery tickets at Yaumati, on the 26th inst.

CHARGE AGAINST A LOKANG.

Li Mun, P.C. No. 450, was charged with stealing two silver watches belonging to Constables Crooke and Hawkins.

Crooke gave evidence to the effect that he and Hawkins were stationed at Whitfield, and the lokang belonged to the same station. The watches were hanging on the wall of his room and he missed them after having been out for a time, having previously seen them safe in their usual places. The prisoner had also been out, and had told another lokang on his return that he had been to Kowloon City, and had won $12 at gambling. This raised suspicions in Crooke's mind against the prisoner and he went over to Kowloon City, where he discovered one of the watches in a pawn shop; the pawnbroker, however, refused to part with the watch.

The case was remanded.

MADAGASCAR NEWS.

We (*Straits Times*) take from our Mauritius exchanges, which come down to the 14th July, a number of items regarding events in Madagascar. The London *Standard* of the 20th July, it may be noted, published the following telegram from Berlin dated the previous day, regarding the amicable settlement of the "grave incident" at Tamatave:—"According to private telegrams from London, the Tamatave incident may be considered as ended. The English and French Cabinets are reported now to acknowledge their mutual misunderstandings, and have agreed in an amicable spirit to say no more about the affair. George Von Auesley, the new British Consul for Madagascar, was formerly a Prussian officer of Dragoons, and Aide-de-Camp to Fuad Pacha in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. After that time he entered the English Consular Service."

The Australian papers publish the following version of the affair, from which it would appear that Captain Johnstone of H. M. S. *Dryad* was not at all disposed to submit to the dictation of the French Admiral. He seems to have been ready to fight the whole French squadron of five vessels rather than post his despatches by the *Taymouth Castle* through the French Admiral, for we read in another account that he ordered the *Taymouth Castle* under his quarter, and when he had put his despatches on board of her, escorted her out to sea with his guns loaded and all ready for action:—

Advices have arrived from Madagascar, containing intelligence of the events which caused the present conflict between French and English interests on that island, some days ago. It appears that when Tamatave was captured by the French it was declared a French town, and, as soon as the French flag was hoisted as a sign that it had been taken, orders were issued that no consular flags should be allowed to fly, and the foreign consuls were forbidden to hoist the colours of their respective nations. Capt. Johnstone, of H.M.S. *Dryad*, thereupon sent a body of Marines ashore with orders to take up positions in front of the British Consulate, and to defend the place by force of arms, if necessary. Capt. Johnstone also sent ashore all the boats available, with the object of rescuing or assisting any Malagasy fugitives pursued by French troops. He likewise sent a message to the Governor of the Mauritius requesting him to send a steamer to Madagascar to rescue all refugees who desired to proceed to Mauritius. The French Admiral was exceedingly irritated, and the British captain and officers of the *Dryad*, on going ashore, were detained.

The Mauritius *Merchants' and Planters' Gazette* of 14th July has the following:—

The *Stella* (sent in reply to the request of the consul) left Mauritius on the 4th July and arrived at Tamatave on the morning of the 7th instant. The French men of war *Flore*, *Forfait*, *Beautemps-Beaupre* and *Boursaint* were in the harbour, as well as H. M. S. *Dryad*. On arrival the *Stella* was placed in quarantine for four days. On informing Admiral Pierre of his mission, Captain Craufurd was allowed to embark in quarantine all the British subjects at Tamatave who desired to go to Mauritius, and accordingly 92 persons embarked on the *Stella*, which at once returned to Port Louis. Captain Craufurd had been instructed to proceed to Mananroo, Mahananari, and Mahela, but as he would not have been able to communicate with the shore at these places, owing to the heavy surf, he was obliged to abandon the idea.

Captain Craufurd received every assistance from the French Admiral in carrying out the object of his mission, and was able to communicate with H. M. S. *Dryad* and hand over the mail to the proper authorities. The French Admiral has in every way responded to the wishes of the Governor with the utmost courtesy and cordiality.

The Mauritius *Mercantile Gazette* of the 4th July has the following summary. Tamatave was attacked by the Hovas on the 8th, but after a battle which lasted an hour and a half, they were repulsed carrying with them their wounded. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, it is said, was transferred to the *Nièvre* which had left for Réunion with despatches. It is rumoured that another body of Hovas was to attack the French on the 11th July, as they had been reinforced. Tamatave is menaced with famine. It is said that Admiral Pierre had not received the reinforcements which he expected. The *Dragon* had left for Zanzibar, about 20 English missionaries from Tanarive had been obliged to halt at Ivandron, Admiral Pierre having forbidden their entry into Tamatave. Quarantine is observed at Tamatave. The French man-of-war *Nièvre* left Tamatave for Reunion on the 6th July with 250 French subjects. The American man-of-war *Enterprise* arrived at Tamatave on the 4th July and left for Zanzibar on the 6th. There are still many English subjects at Tamatave and no English man-of-war, except the *Dryad*. Living is very dear; no provisions to be got at Tamatave. The Norwegian bark *Eliezer*, which arrived here also on the 11th instant, brought the Norwegian missionaries and families, from Tamatave.

The French residents of Antananarivo, the capital, had been expelled by the Malagasy authorities. They numbered between 60 and 70. The women and children had bearers, but not the men. On May 26, the Government issued a circular to non-French residents, to the effect that it would do its utmost to protect them from the mob, and that they had better live as much as possible in one locality. A correspondent, writing from Antananarivo on the 14th June, says:—The lives of the English, Americans, and Norwegians, with one German, to the number of about 200 persons, men, women and children, are, I think, safe, unless the French advance upon the capital, when the increasing excitement (especially during mob rule when the native authorities evacuate the City before the French Authorities enter) would place our lives in danger. The state of the capital is much quieter since the French left, and yesterday (Sunday) it was curious to observe the Jesuit Cathedral full of praying Catholics with no priest to direct them. If all the Protestant missionaries leave the capital to-morrow, their church service could go on as usual, because there is an organised native Church and pastors, but not so with the Roman Catholics, who depend entirely on the Jesuits, who being thus removed, the machine is disorganised. Yesterday I paid my usual Sunday visit to the German Engineer in the employ of the Malagasy Government, who lives close to his large laboratory about 2 miles from the town. On passing thro' a camp of the many thousand soldiers whose tents cover the hills around the city, all was quiet, and no insulting shouts, like those of the Sunday before the French left, were heard. Before the French left, British subjects were mistaken for French, and insulted, but now the natives' mind has grasped the idea that all the unfriendly Vazahas (foreigners) are gone, so that all who remain, being friendly, must not be insulted, as was the case only the other day before the French left.

A Foreign Committee of Safety had been organised at Antananarivo, and had established a bi-weekly courier service to Tamatave.

A correspondent says:—The Malagasy fighting men are, many of them, fine specimens of humanity. About 5,000 of them, when the Prime Minister was haranguing the other day, were a sight to see as regards physique, their evident marching qualities, and the manner in which they handled their spears. Let a large body of these men get into a French camp, as the Zulus did into the English camp, and the results will be the same, tho', at long distances, the French must ever be victorious, the Malagasy being very inferior in taking aim.

The following notice was posted at the door of the British Consulate at Tamatave:—

"By Charles Johnstone, Esquire, Commander in Her Majesty's Navy, and Senior Naval Officer present at Tamatave.

"British subjects sustaining injury to themselves or their property from whatever persons soever are forthwith to report the circumstances to myself on board the *Dryad*, or to report them at the British Consulate either to Her Majesty's Consul or to the Naval Officer deputed by me to hear such complaints.

"Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Ship *Dryad*, at Tamatave, this 9th day of June, 1883."

"Signed: C. JOHNSTONE."

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

The Local Government Board have issued for the information of local sanitary authorities copies of a memorandum prepared by Dr. George Buchanan, the Board's medical officer, on the precautions to be taken against the infection of cholera. The memorandum is to the following effect:—

1.—As outbreaks of cholera have occurred at several places in Egypt, and it may perhaps extend to those places which are in frequent and rapid communication with England, there is a possibility that cases of the disease may before long be brought into the ports of this country.

2.—The order of the Local Government Board of July 12th, 1883, renews the special powers conferred by the Board's order of July 17th, 1873, upon the sanitary authorities of the sea coast to enable them to deal with any cases of cholera brought into port, so as to prevent as far as possible the spread of the diseases into the country. But as cases of choleraic infection have widely different degrees of severity, it is possible that some such cases, slightly affected, will, notwithstanding the vigilance of the local authorities, be landed without particular notice in English seaboard towns, whence then they may advance to other, and perhaps inland places.

3.—Former experience of cholera in England justifies a belief that the presence of imported cases of the disease at various spots in the country will not be capable of causing much injury to the population if the places receiving the infection have had the advantage of proper sanitary administration; and, in order that all local populations may make their self-defence as effective as they can, it will be well for them to have regard to the present state of knowledge concerning the mode in which epidemics of cholera (at least in this country) are produced.

4.—Cholera in England shows itself so little contagious, in the sense in which smallpox and scarlatina are commonly called contagious, that, if reasonable care be taken where it is present, there is almost no risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own, which, where local conditions assist, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It is characteristic of cholera (and as much so of the slight cases where diarrhœa is the only symptom as of the disease in its more developed and alarming forms) that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective. Probably, under ordinary circumstances, the patient has no power of infecting other persons except by means of these discharges; nor any power of infecting even by them except in so far as particles of them are enabled to taint the food, water, or air which people consume. Thus, when a case of cholera is imported into any place the disease is not likely to spread unless in proportion as it finds locally open to it certain facilities for spreading by indirect infection.

In order to rightly appreciate what these facilities must be, the following considerations have to be borne in mind:—First, that any choleraic discharge, cast without previous thorough disinfection into any cesspool or drain, or other depository or conduit of filth, infects the excremental matters with which it there mingles, and probably, more or less, the effluvia which these matters evolve; secondly, that the infective power of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels, and like things, have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not thoroughly disinfected, as capable of spreading the disease in places to which they are sent (for washing and other purposes) as, in like circumstances, the patient himself would be; thirdly, that if by leakage or soakage from cesspools or drains, or through reckless casting out of slops and wash-water, any taint (however small) of infective material gets access to wells or other sources of drinking water, it imparts to enormous volumes of water the power of propagating the disease. When due regard is had to these possibilities of indirect infection, there will be no difficulty in understanding that even a single case of cholera, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, if local circumstances co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population.

6.—The dangers which have to be guarded against as favouring the spread of cholera infection are particularly two. First and above all there is the danger of water supplies which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth, as where there is outflow, leakage, or filtration from sewers, house drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches, or the like, into springs, streams, wells, or reservoirs, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are situate—a danger which may exist on a small scale (but perhaps often repeated in the same district) at the pump or dipwell of a private house, or on a large and even vast scale in the source of public waterworks. And, secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is foul with effluvia from the same sort of impurity.

7.—Information as to the high degree in which two dangers affect the public health in ordinary times, and as to the special importance which attaches to them at times when any diarrhœal infection is likely to be introduced, has now for so many years been before the public, that the improved systems of refuse removal and water supply by which these dangers are permanently obviated for large populations, and also the minor structural improvements by which separate householders are secure against them, ought long ago to have come into universal use.

So far, however, as this wise course has not been adopted in any sanitary district, security must, as far as practicable, be sought in measures of a temporary and palliative kind.

(a) Immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity, and the water, both from private and public sources, should be examined. Where pollution is discovered, everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing; or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. Cisterns should be cleaned, and any connexions of waste pipes with drains should be severed.

(b) Simultaneously there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; thorough washing and lime-washing of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be practised again and again.

8.—It may fairly be believed that in considerable parts of the country conditions favourable to the spread of cholera are now less abundant than at any former time; and in this connexion the gratifying fact deserves to be recorded that during recent years enteric fever, the disease which in its methods of cholera, has continuously and notably declined in England. But it is certain that in many places such conditions are present as would, if cholera were introduced, assist in the spread of that disease. It is to be hoped that in all these cases the local sanitary authorities will at once do everything that can be done to put their districts into a wholesome state. Measures of cleanliness taken

News from Zululand states that Oham, the brother of the late Cetewayo, is threatening to exterminate the fugitive adherents of the late King of Zululand, who are at present located in the reserved territory.

The *Times* states that the wheat harvest will be below the average.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone states that the joint memorandum presented by the Agents-General of Australia and New Zealand to the Imperial Government, through the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, does not justify a reconsideration of the decision previously arrived at in regard to the annexation of New Guinea.

A mass meeting of Mr. Bradlaugh's sympathisers has been held in Trafalgar-square, at which fully 40,000 attended. A resolution was carried requesting her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. The proceedings were of an orderly character.

Intelligence is to hand to the effect that Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, has accepted the challenge which was issued by Mr. J. Hunt, of the Oxford Hotel, Sydney, who signified his willingness to back Elias Laycock, of Shark Island, Sydney, to row the champion sculler of the world for £1,000 aside, over the champion course on the Parramatta River. The Canadian is to be allowed £200 for expenses.

It is stated that the Government were aware of a plot which was concocted at Dublin to murder all the Irish informers in the Phœnix Park murder trials.

According to the latest intelligence to hand from Italy, Mount Vesuvius, which burst into a state of eruption after the recent terrible earthquake at the Island of Ischia, is showing signs of increased activity. The safety of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the mountain is menaced, and much alarm prevails.

LONDON, 7th August.

In the House of Commons last night the Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated that her Majesty's Government had conveyed to Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales, their approval at the step the Government of that colony had taken in removing from the Commission of the Peace the names of the three Judges who signed a disloyal address and public expressed sentiments inconsistent with their official positions.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION IN CYPRUS.

Cyprus has just passed through the crisis of its first general election. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Moslem and three non-Moslems. The vast majority of the latter are Christians, but they include in addition one freethinker, not to mention 69 Jews and 22 gipsies. The franchise is as wide as possible, but many electors have failed to gain a place on the register through laxity in paying their taxes. In two districts the Moslems returned their man unopposed, but in the third, the capital, three of the Faithful contested one seat. The Christians were, of course, keener in the matter than their more sedate countrymen, and 20 candidates contested the nine seats. About half the registered electors polled. The members chosen are mostly merchants, lawyers, and proprietors, but a bishop has been elected in two districts. The United Kingdom has evidently much to learn from this interesting island. If our own bishops desire to take part in legislation, many of us would prefer that they should first go boldly into the arena, like his Eminence of Kitium, and seek the suffrages of their fellow-countrymen as a passport to the Senate. In another point also the Cypriots are ahead of us—namely, in that the necessary expenses of elections are thrown on the public purse, not on that of the candidates. All accounts testify that the ill-feeling between Greeks and English, of which there were some signs at one time, has disappeared, and that all parties are working together for the good of the island, which is making slow but satisfactory progress. Mr. Watson, an Englishman, has been elected Mayor of Larnaca, the chief trading town, by the unanimous choice of Turks and Greeks. The law Courts have been purified and reorganised, the Cadis being relegated to their ecclesiastical functions. Each Court has now an English president.

Tamatave has a population of from 6,000 to 7,000, of which 50 or 60 are Europeans, 500 to 600 Creoles, and over 100 British Indian subjects. The house of Proctor Brothers, of London, largely engaged in the Madagascar trade, has its head-quarters at this port. The other merchants at Tamatave comprise two American houses, one German, and one French house. There are besides a number of Creole traders, chiefly from the Mauritius. The British imports of the port are chiefly cotton goods, and Sheffield, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton goods. The chief exports are oxen to Mauritius, Réunion, and Natal, hides, indiarubber, beeswax, rice, sugar and coffee. The total annual trade between the United Kingdom, Mauritius, and British India with Madagascar is computed at a million sterling, while that of France is not more than one-third of that sum. Of the British trade Tamatave on the east coast and Majunga on the west are the principal trading ports.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 27th August.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/7
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.60
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....4.70
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight.....73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—161 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—New Issue—159 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$82 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,050 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$225 per share ex dividend.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$115 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$74 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$50 premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —20 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$175 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$162 per share ex dividend.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$81 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$161 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$82 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS FALCONER & Co.'s SHEETS.)

August 27th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.978
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.938
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.900
Thermometer—9 A.M.	83
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—6 P.M.	79
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—Maximum	84
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

26TH AUGUST TO 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Tu.	28	m 4 44	4 6	m 0 45	—0 1
		a 7 45	2 3	11 2 a	0 9
W.	29	m 4 7	4 9	1 33 a	—0 8
		8 19 a	2 6		
Th.	30	m 4 7	5 0	m 0 14	1 0
		8 43 a	2 9	9 11 a	—0 2
F.	31	m 4 47	5 1	m 1 16	1 2
		9 13 a	2 0	2 43 a	—0 0
Sat.	1	m 8 37	5 0	m 3 1	0 10
		9 56 a	3 4	3 11 a	—0 7
S.	2	m 9 11	4 10	m 3 47	0 8
		9 57 a	3 7	3 37 a	—0 5
M.	3	m 9 46	4 5	m 3 30	0 4
		10 18 a	3 9	4 4 a	—0 2

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 27th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.97	29.98	—	—	—	—	30.05
Thermometer attached	87.0	84.0	—	—	—	—	81.5
Direction of Wind	ESE	N	—	—	—	—	ESE
Force	4	6	—	—	—	—	2
Dry Thermometer	87.0	82.0	—	—	—	—	85.1
Wet Thermometer	79.0	77.0	—	—	—	—	78.0
Weather	ab	b.c.	—	—	—	—	b.
Hour's Rain	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	1.56	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.NE., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. V Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen [illegible]

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at Current Rates allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 %

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [1343

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEUNG OS, Esq., President.
SAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [527

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [16

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNEOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1680

FORTUNA ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN—GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Mk. 1,500,000.
RESERVE FUNDS.....Mk. 780,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .....18,774.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1824

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE,
Secretary.
Head Office, Hankow Road,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Teucer (str.)	Power		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 1st Sept.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenlyon (str.)	Mackinlay		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 3rd Sept.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Benlodi (str.)	Ross		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 29th inst.
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	Ravenna (str.)	E. Stewart		P. & O. S. N. Co	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via SUEZ, &c.	Ava (str.)	Brotel		Messageries Maritimes	On 6th Sept., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c	Europe (str.)	Valladier		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 16th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YHAMA	Coptic (str.)		Hongkong	O & O. S. S. Co.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YHAMA	City of Rio de Janeiro			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 12th Sept., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Bangalore (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Taiwan (str.)	Cotter		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Suez (str.)	Ainslie		Russell & Co.	On 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Tannadice (str.)	S. G. Green	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN	Thales (str.)	Pocock		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Takachiho Maru	Nye		M. B. M. S. S. Co.	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Menelaus (str.)	Lapage		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
HOIHOW AND PAKHOI	Ping-on (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 30th inst., Daylight.
MANILA	Diamante (str.)	Cullen	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January 1882. [958

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [692

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [2

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876 [11

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [16

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [12

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

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For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which they few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [20

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Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints. $3.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [1453

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BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1882.
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Hongkong, January, 1883.

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With which is incorporated
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The issue for 1883 which is the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.

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SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

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(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bond fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

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Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI and TASMANIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
"TANNADICE"
Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at FOUR P.M.

Parcels, (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., of 28th instant.

Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1550

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"BENLEDI,"
Captain Ross, will be despatched on 29th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [1589

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship
"TAIWAN,"
Captain Cotter, will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [1459

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS,"
Captain Lapage, will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883. [1582

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [1587

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"TEUCER,"
Captain Power, will be despatched on or about the 1st September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883. [1493

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR"
will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 12 (NOON) o'CLOCK.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1883.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"TEHERAN,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLENLYON,"
Captain Mackinlay, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1555

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co's. LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA AND FIJI.)

THE Steamship
"SUEZ,"
Captain Ainslie, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [1541

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship
"EUROPE,"
Valladier, Commander, will sail on or about the 16th September, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, RUE DE ROUGEMONT, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The line is noted for its cuisine, and Beer and table Wines are included in the passage money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12 months to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883. [1603

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "RAVENNA," Captain E. Stewart, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON Direct via SUEZ CANAL and usual ports of call, on THURSDAY, the 30th August, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1883, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 %, from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 %, will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 %, from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.
(Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK).

THE "TAKACHIHO-MARU," Captain NYE, due here on or about the 28th instant, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers will be transhipped for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883.

NOTICE.

EXTRACTS.

A BASEBALL OBITUARY.

J. Smith is dead. That fine young man
We never shall see him more.
He was a member of our club
Since 1864.

His parentage were Irish and
His wit was always Pat;
He played in many place and was
A terrant the bat.

His private virtues were immense,
His manner free and bluff,
He never popped cellar, and
Was never known to muff.

He rarely took a drink more strong
Than lemonade or pop,
He hated drunkards, and was a
Magnificent short-stop.

His nose was Roman, and his eyes
Continually were peeled.
He made a splendid umpire, and
A beautiful left-field.

His hair was red, and "shingled close,"
Much sunburned was his face.
He never shone with more effect
Than on the second base.

Being a man he had his faults,
As likewise have we all.
He felt a preference for the New
York regulation ball.

Though not a matrimonial man,
He dearly loved a match;
And like his sisters, had but few
Superiors "on the catch."

He had a noble mind, as one
A very supple wrist;
And when he pitched he gave the ball
His own "peculiar twist."

Of politics and church affairs,
He held restricted views;
His feet were usually encased
In calves, bob-tailed shoes.

But his gone. Within and outs,
Forever he is done—
He broke his heart and hurt his spleen
In making a home run.

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

MR. BANCROFT.

At all seasons of the year, with the exception of eight weeks or so in the dull heat of the early autumn, there may be seen in the neighbourhood of Regent-street, Oxford-street, and Piccadilly, a victoria containing a comely and merry-looking lady, and by her side a good-looking man with a long face and an everlasting eyeglass may indeed, and truly, be said to be the architect of his own fortunes. His name is Squire Bancroft Bancroft. He came to London an unknown man, and married the manageress of the theatre in which he was engaged, one of the cleverest and most popular actresses of the day. He associated his rare business qualities and intense application with his wife's art and humour, and, by dint of perseverance and tact, has managed to amass the largest fortune that has ever fallen to the possession of any actor or actress in this or any other century. In the year 1865, Mr. H. J. Byron and Miss Marie Wilton took it into their heads to open a theatre, and their friends thought them mad when they announced that the house of their selection was the re-christened Prince of Wales's Theatre, in a dirty little street off the Tottenham Court-road, formerly the Queen's Theatre, and vulgarly known as the "dust hole." It is impossible to describe the degradation into which the theatre had fallen at the time; it was a poverty-stricken, wretched place that can be likened to no theatre now existing, and loud were the outcries in Bohemian clubs and theatrical society when these madcap spirits thought that they would turn managers just for the fun of the thing. It was really more a joke than anything else. So unsystematic were the dauntless couple, that when the doors of the Prince of Wales's Theatre were opened to the public there was no banking account connected with the establishment; and in the old days Miss Marie Wilton used to describe with delight how the first night's receipts were carried home in a pocket-handkerchief. This humorous and amateur form of management did not last long without the assistance of Mr. Thomas W. Robertson, who came in to assist his friends at a critical period of their venture. The original notion of the Prince of Wales's programme was a light comedy and a sparkling burlesque. Mr. Byron was to do the writing, and Miss Marie Wilton all the acting. This looked all very pretty as a scheme, but it did not answer. Robertson was the saviour of the enterprise. He was Byron's friend of many years, he was Marie Wilton's friend, he was known to be a clever, unsuccessful man, and he had written a play called "Society," which had been refused by Charles Mathews, by Sothern, and by Buckstone, to all of whom it had been offered. The Byron-Wilton partnership determined to put up "Society." It was fresh, new, darling, and original. The play succeeded, and the fortune of the little theatre was made.

Meanwhile, how did Mr. Bancroft come upon the scene? The triumvirate—for it had virtually become a triumvirate—Byron, Robertson, and Marie Wilton, had arrived to the conclusion that the time had come for getting young men and young women to dress upon the stage as contemporary human beings were wont to do. They had made up their minds that if any well-looking and fairly-bred men were to be secured, it would be well to engage them at once. At Liverpool they had previously discovered two young fellows, who seemed likely to well answer their purpose; one was Mr. Bancroft and the other was Mr. Hare. They knew how to dress and how to speak, and they had evidently been accustomed to the usages of good society. They did not require to be told that check trousers do not go well with an evening coat, or that a frock-coat does not harmonise with a wideawake. At that time "a gentleman," that is to say, a man of ordinary intelligence and taste, was a rarity on the English stage. Society raved about Mr. Alfred Wigan because he could behave like a civilised being in a drawing-room and could speak French. Leigh Murray was regarded as a miracle. There was indeed a reaction against the slovenliness of stage appointments, and the vulgarity of stage dress; it was led by Mr. W. S. Gilbert in the columns of *Fun* and by his brother critics elsewhere. The greatest offender was Mr. Benjamin Webster, an actor who certainly ought to have known better. The "Adelphi guests" were a standing joke with the young critical bloods of that time.

The most promising physical protest to all this clumsiness and inefficiency was Mr. Bancroft himself, who looked so well as Sydney Daryl, the young lover, in "Society," that his manageress fell in love with him and married him straight out of hand. The young recruit was always a good, conscientious, and painstaking actor, but he proved far more valuable than that in the new partnership. He was exactly what was wanted—a shrewd, long-headed man of business, who knew as well as most men how far to make a sovereign go. The Byron alliance drifted into dissolution. That popular writer, over in a fidget, thought he could make more money at Liverpool and abandoned his throne in Tottenham Court-road to the astute and clever Bancroft. From that instant all that the Bancrofts touched turned to gold. They were sensible enough to see that they had a gold mine in Robertson, and they worked him until death and prosperity carried him off. He knew his company by heart. All the fussy little tricks that Miss Wilton amused her friends with off the stage, he worked into his plays. He carefully studied the mannerisms of Mr. Bancroft and the sharp energy of Mr. Hare. So long as Robertson lived, it was all plain sailing at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. He was a fashion, and there was no upsetting it. Mr. Bancroft's cleverness was never so clearly shown as when the theatre was left autholess on the death of his old friend. He determined to reduce the art of management to a certainty, and he has proved the possibility of doing so. No manager has of late years done less for English authors than Mr. Bancroft, and yet no one has made more money. This is not saying much for English authors, though it speaks volumes for Mr. Bancroft's judgment, as he has probably had the first refusal of the very many failures that have found favour with other managers. He is accused of having said that he looks upon the theatre as a shop, and his mission as that of a shopkeeper, not that of a dramatic philanthropist. He wants to make money creditably and honestly, not to benefit the human race or a clique of dramatic authors at the expense of his own pocket. Mr. Bancroft's experience with original plays by Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Edmund Yates, and Mr. H. J. Byron did not, in his estimation, justify any renewal of that experiment. Mr. Bancroft's plan has been exceedingly simple—quite childlike and bland in its innocence. It is as certain as the plan of the card-player at loo, who throws up everything but a winning hand. First he looked out the plays that have never failed of success—"Money," "The School for Scandal," "London Assurance," "Masks and Faces," "The Overland Route," and so on, and by mounting them as they had never been mounted before, he gave them all a new life, and lined his own pockets. The stage was once the amusement of the cultured classes. It is now the distraction of middle-class affectation and plutocratic snobbery. Mr. Bancroft was sharp enough to see this at the outset. He may have overdone things in the way of decoration and detail, but it was exactly the showiness and excess that his audience desired. His swells were such terrible swells, his ladies on the stage were all so "mighty fine," his tapestry was so priceless, his chair-furniture was so showy. It was a treat to go to the Prince of Wales's Theatre—at least, so thought Sir Gorgius Midas, his wife, their daughters, and their equally estimable friends. But the list of old English dramatic certainties is capable of exhaustion, so Mr. Bancroft—over on the safe side—went over to France and bought the plays of Sardou whenever it was possible; plays that he could study till he could almost reproduce them by a process of his own. Hence the success of "Peril," "Diplomacy," "Odette," and "Fédora." What matter if connoisseurs thought they were but electro-plated as compared to the original silver? Thus, by making a *répertoire* of certainties, Mr. Bancroft made a fortune for himself and his clever wife, who has been the mainstay of his success; and now, like the industrious parson, he can go on preaching his old sermons to new congregations. Certain very clever people ventured to think that Mr. Bancroft was making a hideous mistake when he rebuilt the Haymarket Theatre and abolished the pit. Theatrical conservatives rose up in indignation and denounced the folly. The manager had a *mauvais quart d'heure* when the curtain drew up on the opening night. But what cared Mr. Bancroft? He knew his own business vastly better than the *quidnuncs*. He knew that the pit and gallery would not pay him alone, but that the ten-shilling stalls (for which Mr. Bancroft is responsible) paid him extremely well. He argued that it was bad policy not to give the best seats and space to the people who paid him best. The argument was unanswerable. Mr. Bancroft is a good friend, a genial fellow, and a hospitable gentleman. He is proud of the position he has made at the comparatively early age of forty-two, and has reason to be proud.—*Truth.*

HOW JAPANESE ARTISTS WORK.

The Japanese, says the *Saturday Review*, have a great advantage over European nations in being obliged from infancy to learn the use of a brush. Their alphabet is, in fact, a series of exercises in free-hand drawing. Not only is it composed of an immense number of complicated devices, but thousands of characters borrowed from the Chinese are in daily use. A boy who can write a letter has already unconsciously acquired the precision of touch of a trained European artist. In writing, the paper is laid on the left hand, instead of a desk, as is the custom also with the Arabs. Facility of motion is thus acquired alike for shoulder, elbow and wrist. Then, too, the paper is of a peculiar quality, which at once absorbs the ink, and it requires great precision of touch to produce an even outline. This early training and practice account for the marvelous dexterity which shows itself in the commonest and roughest piece of decoration. There is always a certain freedom of touch rarely acquired by our best artists. Dr. Dresser gives an interesting account of a treat prepared for him by Sir Harry Parkes. Five of the most celebrated native draughtsmen were invited to the Embassy for the purpose of practically exhibiting their method of working. In the middle of the room was spread a breadth of felt, on which was placed a piece of paper, held down by weights. Each competitor had a long slender piece of charcoal in a bamboo holder, some broad flat brushes of deer's hair, and round ones made of vegetable fiber. On a slab was a quantity of Indian ink. The first artist came forward, bowed, and knelt down before his paper, considering it attentively for a minute or two. He then made a few almost imperceptible dots with the charcoal point, and with a flat brush full of Indian ink formed a large irregular mass in the center, and with a smaller brush a few feathers and end of the pendent branch. Then, beginning at the top of the paper, he worked downward, and in a quarter of an hour produced an admirable representation of a cock and hens and the branch of a tree. The body of the hen was skillfully left out in the painting, so that it was formed merely of the uncoloured paper; but against the dark background, and with a few touches to indicate feathers, it was entirely satisfactory and, thoroughly decorative.

A flower painter next made his bow and knelt down. He, too, began with a few dots to guide him, in the disposal of his masses. Taking a large brush, full of green pigment, he made one leaf with each sweep, varying the shades in the different leaves, but each leaf being of an even colour. With another brush, he formed a peony flower, shading it by merely putting a little water on quickly before the red was absorbed. The colours of his palette were indigo, gamboge, crimson lake and red earth. The Japanese attach importance to the art of composition, and always carefully arrange in their mind's eye before beginning any design exactly how they will produce balance without uniformity. One of the fair sex next tried her skill. She was flower painter to the Empress, and chose as her subject a simple little plant resembling our winter aconite. It was represented as done up for sale, with the root and a piece of paper round it. The fourth competitor took one of his broad flat brushes, dipped it in water, and squeezed it nearly dry. He then made it take the form of a crescent, and dipped the middle part in a dark solution of Indian ink, leaving the outside of a lighter shade. A few hairs were separated at one side and dipped in the darkest shade. By a dexterous movement the artist produced at a stroke the shaded body of a duck and an outline. Afterwards he added the neck, head, feet and tail feathers, and a flying duck was the result.

Another expert used his brush in a similar manner, producing a train of rats and a background. The bodies of the rats were left out, as in the case of the hen; but there was no doubt what animals they were intended for, though the delineation was done in this apparently haphazard manner. It is wonderful how the Japanese can make their animals live and move. Their birds really peck, or fly, or strike their prey. The fishes swim and wag their tails. The insects creep, or eat, or sun themselves. There is no mistaking what they are intended to be doing.

JOLLY OLD GEORGE III.

The court of Queen Victoria has been distinguished by infinitely more formality and stiffness than that of her grandfather. Charles Knight, who was born and bred at Windsor, says: "The King would sometimes stand half an hour in the park to see the boys at cricket, and heartily would he laugh when the wicket of some confident urchin went down at the first ball, but we did not heed him. His face was as familiar to us as our writing-master's. There was as little parade as can well be imagined in the movements of George III, and his family, and infinitely more state in great noblemen's houses than at Windsor. I have no recollection of having, when a child, seen the King with any of the appendages of royalty except when he went to town to hold a levee."

THE LARGEST DAM IN THE WORLD.

A French engineer in Brazil has lately been selected to construct what will probably be, when completed, the largest dam in the world. The main dam will be 640 feet long by fifty-eight feet high, and two smaller ones will close side depressions. The work will, it is calculated, back the water over 1,500 acres and retain 14,000,000 cubic meters of water, sufficient to provide for all the cattle of the region during three years and for the irrigation of 5,000 acres of flat bottom land alongside the river bed below. The rivers of the Ceara flow in the dry season alone. A dam 640 feet long and more than fifty feet high will be likely to give a deal of trouble when it breaks, as break it will sooner or later.

HOW THE FRENCH GOT NEW IRELAND.

M. Baudoin, a doctor who went out to New Ireland with one of the expeditions organised by M. de Breuil, better known as the Marquis des Rays, now awaiting his trial on some grave charges, gives some very interesting details as to the manner in which Maranguane, the native king, signed the treaty presented to him by Captain Rabardy. His Majesty was invited on board the *Genil*, and appeared on the quarterdeck in the full, but not complete, costume of a band of red cloth round his arm and a reed through his nose. He was accommodated with a seat on a hencoop, and was placed within a tempting distance of a scarlet petticoat, a bunch of clay pipes, a quantity of tobacco, and some beads. His attention was so taken up by the munificence of Rabardy that he took little or no notice of the hens which pecked irreverently at his sable legs every now and again. He was asked if the island belonged to him, and answered in the affirmative, making for the presents. He was forced back into his seat, while the lawyer who accompanied the expedition read over the charter by which the white man had everything given to him. He was told he could have the presents if he signed the documents. With tears in his eyes, he urged his ignorance of the art of caligraphy, and the lawyer guided his hand, showing him to make a cross. His courtiers, who had accompanied him, looked on with surprise. When they saw that making a mark with a pen placed their monarch in possession of so many rich gifts, they came forward with touching unanimity, and Captain Rabardy had some difficulty in preventing them from covering the deed with crosses.—*Globe* Correspondent.

HOW PLANTS GROW.

In the practical view of the subject the nutrition of plants is a matter of the greatest importance. It underlies the whole business of plant production for economic purposes, and illustrates the near relation of the chemist to the manufacturer. Here is a grave question: How do plants obtain their carbon? When the water and gases have been expelled from a plant by heat what remains consists of carbon to the amount of about 50 per cent. It follows that the living plant does a large trade in the article, and a hasty explanation might be found in the assertion that plants obtain their carbon from the soil. But Dr. Masters does not favour this view. He says: "This large amount of carbon has to be taken up in the form of carbonic acid by the leaves. It is a moot point whether any carbon is taken up by the roots, but, if any, it is only a small proportion. In any given volume or quantity of air the proportion of carbon is very minute, so that the leaves must be very active in securing and utilising all that comes within their reach." That plants obtain carbon by the aid of their leaves almost exclusively is one of the first propositions of Liebig in his "Chemistry of Agriculture," and it is made evident by experiments in manuring that to supply carbon directly to the roots of plants is a waste of power. Having this knowledge, we turn to the functions of the leaf and consider once again the uses of air and light to plants. It is by the agency of the green colouring matter, when exposed to the action of light, that the leaf is enabled to decompose the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, retaining the carbon in aid of its own structure and liberating the oxygen for the advantage of animal life. And of necessity we must inquire into the nature of the chlorophyll, for it is compounded for the most part of carbon, with small proportions of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. It is by the agency of chlorophyll that glucose and starch are formed, and light is absolutely essential to the process. The case of parasitic plants illustrates in a curious manner the uses of chlorophyll. The broom rapes and dodders are destitute of chlorophyll, and yet they cannot live without it. How then do they overcome or evade the impossibility? They attach themselves to other plants and rob them of the elaborated secretions that their chlorophyll has contributed to produce, just as a man without an income may contrive to live by thieving. But the mistletoe presents a curious case, for it has its share of chlorophyll and yet disdains to dig for its bread by putting its roots in the earth. The case of the mistletoe is full of suggestion to the man whose business it is to make plants grow, for the chemistry of this parasite explains its predaceous character. An apple tree can obtain from the soil only so much potash and phosphoric acid, and a mistletoe probably could do no more if similarly circumstanced. But then "so much" will not satisfy the parasite; it requires twice as much potash and five times as much phosphoric acid in proportion to bulk as the apple tree. Therefore, instead of beginning with water and clay as the apple tree does, it begins by absorbing elaborated vegetable juices from the tree that fosters it, and always, however slightly and slowly, tends to the destruction of that tree.—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 27TH AUG., 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 98.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 110.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.00 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.85 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.35 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.60
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XQ p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. YY p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.65 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetene, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetens, Gentian, per yard	$0.23 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 800 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.78

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Iron, Sheet, per picul	$5.00 to 5.10
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.90 to 4.95
Lead, Lit, per picul	$4.85 to 5.00
Lead, Hole Shop, per picul	
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$53.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.10 to 56.40
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.50 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.21 to 24.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	1.70 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$73.00 to 73.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.50 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$17.50 to 13.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$19.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Afoot, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.50 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tongchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.0
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 2.3.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$30.00 to 35.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 225
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 20.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$34.00 to 41.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.60 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.0.0 to 6.5.0
Peas, White, per picul	$3.03 to —
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.99 to 2.05
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.53 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.74 to 1.87
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.21 to 1.33
Pearl Barley, per picul	$5.50 to 7.50
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.4.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$3,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.95 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.92 to 1.93
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.93 to 1.99
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.80
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.25 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharkfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.15 to 4.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$18.50 to 18.90
Rattans, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.50 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Sheklung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Sheklung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Sheklung, Brown, per picul	$4.20 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.61 to 9.79
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.3.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.85 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Amoy	Aug. 17	C. Herrmann	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Bangalore	Aug. 21	Hassall	Brit. str	1300	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Churruca	July 23	Hermanhea	Span. str	407	Remedios & Co	Manila
Coptic	Aug. 19	W. H. Kidley	Brit. str	4366	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Douglas	Aug. 22	S. Ashton	Brit. str	982	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Emmy	June 30	Rementaria	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Glenelg	Aug. 16	Speedhy	Brit. str	894	Gilman & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Iphigenia	Aug. 22	F. Ahrens	Ger. str	1059	Seey Shing	
Killarney	Aug. 27	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1066	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Kinkiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lee Yung	June 19	Ohun	Ann. str	150	Chinese	
Marie	Aug. 26	Hohlmann	Ger. str	714	Wieler & Co	
Nam-yuan	Aug. 21	Garceau	Fr. str	435	Shing Loong	
Ningpo	Aug. 20	Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
P. C. Chom Klao	Aug. 22	Lightwood	Brit. str	1011	Chinese	
P. Chom Klao	Aug. 26	H. Stratton	Brit. str	1011	Borneo Co., Limited	
Ping-on	Aug. 27	McCaslin	Brit. str	575	Russell & Co	Pakhoi
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1342	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Rui Maru	April 21	Rosa	Brit. str	89	Order	
Sea Gull	—	Haydon	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Strathmore	Aug. 27	L. White	Brit. str	1060	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Melbourne
Suez	July 20	G. Amsley	Brit. str	1390	Russell & Co	
Taiwan	July 30	H. Vooteen	Ger. str	47	Captain	Melbourne
Taiwan	Aug. 25	Wm. Cotter	Brit. str	1100	Butterfield & Swire	Melbourne
Tannadice	Aug. 25	Green	Brit. str	1500	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Sandakan
Thales	Aug. 26	T. G. Pocock	Brit. str	820	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Macao
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Yokohama
Zambesi	Aug. 18	Moule	Brit. str	1540	P. & O. S. N. Co	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Albyn's Isle	Aug. 15	C. Burgess	Brit. bk	390	Chinese	
Anna	Aug. 20	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wieler & Co	
A.T. St'lmecht	Aug. 1	Petersen	Ger. bk	541	Order	
Anton Gunther	Aug. 6	Steinbrugge	Ger. bk	411	Melchers & Co	
Aurora	Aug. 7	Milne	Brit. bk	294	Chinese	
Carl Ritter	Aug. 6	C. Mahe	Ger. bk	595	Siemssen & Co	
Chandernagor	June 19	G. Suthge	Ger. bk	663	Chinese	
Chocorua	June 30	J. A. Locke	Amr. sh	1163	Captain	
Else	Aug. 26	Brinckmier	Ger. bk	287	Captain	
Ed. Konig	Aug. 20	Nansch	Ger. bk	456	Siemssen & Co	
Formosa	Aug. 8	Quayle	Brit. sch	381	Siefkssen & Co	
Fortune	Aug. 25	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Friedrich	June 30	Ulderup	Ger. bk	676	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Honolulu
Goodell	July 13	Hogan	Amr. bk	843	Russell & Co	
Grandee	July 15	Jacobs	Amr. sh	1254	Order	
Greyhound	Aug. 9	Prescott	Brit. bg	231	Gilman & Co	
Guam	June 10	Marps	Brit. sch	230	Borneo Co., Limited	
Hansa	Aug. 21	Deneken	Ger. bk	499	Wieler & Co	
Hans	Aug. 20	Thomsen	Ger. bk	313	Wieler & Co	
H. Bremer	July 24	Wilanes	Ger. sch	343	Captain	
Helena	Aug. 11	Berggren	Swd. sch	199	Turner & Co	
Hong Seng	Aug. 21	Roynlds	Siam. bk	316	Chinese	
Jacobine	Aug. 20	Christiansen	Ger. bk	498	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Killeena	Aug. 11	H. Wallace	Brit. bk	795	Meyer & Co	
Louisa	Jan. 2	Schierlach	Ger. sch	245	Captain	
Magic	Aug. 20	White	Brit. sch	214	Order	
Marie	Aug. 20	Inland	Ger. bk	468	Wieler & Co	
Marie	Aug. 27	Tiaschefsky	Ger. bk	430	Captain	
Mathilde	Aug. 21	Tonningsen	Ger. bk	455	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Myvanney	Aug. 23	Jas. Vincent	Brit. bkn	162	Turner & Co	
Occident	July 13	C. Reuter	Ger. bk	254	Wieler & Co	
P. S. Rarimann	April 21	Rose	Brit. sch	99	Order	
Ramier	June 28	Savary	Fr. bg	230	Carlowitz & Co	
Robert Dixon	Aug. 23	O. C. Young	Amr. sh	1398	Messageries Maritimes	
Siamese Crown	Aug. 21	Jorgensen	Siam. sh	547	Chinese	
Sonntag	Aug. 9	Walds	Amr. bk	1004	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Southern Cross	Aug. 18	Bailey	Amr. sh	1036	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Spartan	July 26	Vincent	Am. sch	95	W. H. Ray	
Starlight	Aug. 26	Moller	Siam. bk	570	Captain	
Twilight	June 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1263	Adamson, Bell & Co